学位申請論文

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主論文

Some asymptotic estimates of transition probability densities for generalized diffusion processes with self-similar speed measures

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§1. Introduction

To a non-negative Borel measure $dm(x)$ on an interval with suitable boundary conditions on the end points, we can associate a generalized differential operator $A = \frac{d}{dm(x)}\frac{d}{dx}$ and a strong Markov process X on the support of dm generated by the operator A. The measure dm is often called *a string* and the process X *a generalized diffusion*, also *a quasi-diffusion* or *a gap diffusion*, with the speed measure $dm(x)$, cf. [9] for details.

Let $0 \geq \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 \geq \cdots\cdots$ be the eigenvalues of $A = \frac{d}{dm(x)}\frac{d}{dx}$ and let $p(t,x,y)$ be the transition probability density of X with respect to $dm(x)$.

It was shown by M.G.Krein [10] and H.P.Mckean - D.B.Ray [12] that

$$(1.1)\qquad \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-\lambda_n}{n^2} = \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{dm}{dx}(x)}\, dx \right)^{-2}.$$

Also it was shown by S.Watanabe ([9],Appendix 2) that

$$(1.2)\qquad \lim_{t\to 0} (-4t)\log\ p(t,x,y) = \left(\int_x^y \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\frac{dm}{dx}(x)}\, dx \right)^2.$$

Here in (1 1) and (1.2), $\frac{dm}{dx}(x)$ denotes the Radon- Nikodym density of the absolutely continuous part of the measure $dm(x)$.

In the case when $dm(x)$ is singular, therefore, (1.1) implies only that $-\lambda_n$ grows faster than n^2 and (1.2) implies only that $-\log p(t,x,y)$ grows slower than t^{-1} as $t \to 0$. Thus one is naturally lead, in this case, to a problem of finding more exact growth orders of $-\lambda_n$ and $-\log p(t,x,y)$.

In the previous paper [3] , we obtained an estimate for the growth order of eigenvalues for generalized differential operators associated with certain *self-similar measures* $dm(x)$. Here we follow Hutchinson [5] for relevant notions on the self-similarity : He defined the self-similarity of sets and measures by a family of contraction affine maps and succeeded in giving a solid foundation of the *fractal theory* of B.B.Mandelbrot [11] . Such self-similar measures include, even in the one-dimensional case, many interesting examples of singular measure like the Cantor measure and the de Rham measure.

The main purpose of this paper is to obtain an exact estimates for $\log p(t,x,y)$ in the case of self-similar measures $dm(x)$
As an application of our result, we can give an example of some generalized diffusion processes which do not have Barlow-Perkins type estimates (see [1]) . Furthermore, in the last part of §3, we can

have some supplementary remarks on our previous paper [3] which give some relations between the spectral dimension, the entropy and the Kolmogoroff dimension.

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§2 Preliminaries

Before proceeding, we have to recall some basic facts on Krein's spectral theory of strings (cf [9] for details) .

Take a non-negative Borel measure $dm(x)$ on $[0, a]$ $(0 < a \leq +\infty)$ such that its restriction to $[0, b)$, $b < a$, is a Radon measure

Let $\phi(x, \lambda)$ and $\psi(x, \lambda)$ be continuous solutions of

$$\phi(x, \lambda) = 1 + \lambda \int_0^x (x - y)\phi(x, \lambda)\, dm(y)$$

and $$\psi(x, \lambda) = x + \lambda \int_0^x (x - y)\psi(x, \lambda)\, dm(y)$$

for $0 \leq x < a$.

Set $$h(\lambda) = \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\phi(x, \lambda)^2} = \lim_{x \uparrow a} \frac{\psi(x, \lambda)}{\phi(x, \lambda)} .$$

$h(\lambda)$ is called *the characterestic funcition* of dm and the one-to-one correspondence $h \longleftrightarrow m$ is called *Krein's correspondence*. Then, following results are well known (see [9]) :

(Comparison theorem) *Let* m_1, m_2 *be two measures and* h_1, h_2 *be the corresponding characterestic functions of* m_1, m_2 *respectively If* $m_1(x) \leq m_2(x)$ *for all* $x > 0$,

then $h_1(\lambda) \geq h_2(\lambda)$ *holds*.

(Kac's inequality)

If h *is the characterestic function of* m ,

$$\frac{1}{\lambda\, m([0,x)) + \frac{1}{x}} \leq h(\lambda) \leq x + \frac{1}{\lambda\, m([0,x))} \tag{2.1}$$

for $\lambda > 0$, $x > 0$.

(A corollary to Kac's inequality) *Let* $u(x)$ *be the inverse function of* $x\, m([0,x))$. *Then*

$$\frac{1}{2}\, u\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \leq h(\lambda) \leq 2\, u\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \qquad \textit{for } \lambda > 0 . \tag{2.2}$$

§3. Self-similar sets, self-similar measures and eigenvalue problems

Self-similar sets and self-similar measures are introduced by Hutchinson [5] . In this section, we first give a brief review of Hutchinson's setting that is essentially required to our theory. For simplicity, we state his theory in the one dimensional case.

Let S_i ($i=1,\ldots N$) be contraction affine maps from $[0,1]$ to $[0,1]$ i.e. $S_i(x) = r_i\, x + b_i$ where $-1 < r_i < 1$, $0 \le b_i \le 1$, and $0 \le r_i + b_i \le 1$.

Definition

A compact set K ($\subset [0,1]$) *is called the self-similar set with respect to* $S = \{ S_1,\ldots,S_N \}$ (*or simply the S-self similar set*) *if* $K = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} S_i K$.

Definition

Suppose $\rho = (\rho_1,\ldots,\rho_N)$ *where* $\rho_1,\ldots,\rho_N \in (0,1)$ *and* $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \rho_i = 1$.

A measure m *is called the self-similar measure with respect to* S *and* ρ (*or simply the* (S,ρ) *self-similar measure*) *if*

$$m(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \rho_i\, m(S_i^{-1}(A)) \quad \textit{for any Borel set } A$$

($\subset$ [0.1]).

Then, by Hutchinson [5], it is known that there exists uniquely the S-self-similar set which we denote by $K(S)$, and the (S,ρ) self-similar measure which we denote by $\mu(S,\rho)$ and that the topological support of $\mu(S,\rho)$ coincides with $K(S)$.

Definition

Given S *and* ρ *as above, the unique number* s ($0 < s \le 1$) *uch that* $\sum_{i=1}^{N} (\rho_i r_i)^{\frac{s}{1+s}} = 1$ *is called the similarity dimension of* $\mu(S,\rho)$.

This s is introduced in [3] and describes the asymptotic order of eigenvalues for generalized second order differential operator associated with $m = \mu(S,\rho)$. Namely we obtained the following results.

For $0 \le \alpha, \beta \le \pi$, $0 \le a < b \le 1$, consider the following eigenvalue problems of $L = \frac{d}{dm}\frac{d}{dx}$ on [0. 1] :

$$
(3.1)\qquad \begin{aligned} & Lf = \lambda f \quad \text{in} \quad (0.1) \\ & f(0)\cos\alpha - \frac{d}{dx} f(0)\sin\alpha = 0 \\ & f(1)\cos\beta + \frac{d}{dx} f(1)\sin\beta = 0 \end{aligned}
$$

Theorem 3.1.([3])

Let $S = (S_1, \ldots, S_N)$ *and* $\rho = (\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_N)$ *satisfying that*

$S_i[0, 1] \cap S_j[0, 1] = \{$*one point*$\}$ *or* ϕ *for* $i \neq j$

Consider the eigenvalue problem (3.1) *and let* λ_n *be*

eigenvalues such that $0 \geq \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3, \ldots\ldots$.

Then there exists positive constans C_1, C_2 *and* n_0 *such that*

$$C_1 \, n^{\frac{1+s}{s}} < -\lambda_n < C_2 \, n^{\frac{1+s}{s}} \qquad \text{for any} \quad n \geq n_0 \ .$$

where s *is the similarity dimension of* $\mu(S,\rho)$.

If $\displaystyle\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\log -\lambda_n}{\log n}$ ($= t$) exists, this theorem suggests that

we may call $d = \frac{1}{t-1} \in [0, 1]$ the <u>spectral dimension</u> of the measure

m . Theorem 3.1. asserts that $d = s$.

Example (Cantor function)

If we take $N = 2$, $S_1(x) = \frac{x}{3}$, $S_2(x) = \frac{x + 2}{3}$, $S = (S_1, S_2)$,

$\rho = (\frac{1}{2} , \frac{1}{2})$,

then $K(S)$ = the triadic Cantor set

and $\mu(S,\rho)$ = the Cantor measure (a probability measure

corresponding to Cantor function)

In this case, $s = \frac{\log 2}{\log 3}$ (= the Hausdorff dimension of $K(S)$) .

Theorem 3.1. implies that

$$C_1 \, n^{\frac{\log 6}{\log 2}} < -\lambda_n < C_2 \, n^{\frac{\log 6}{\log 2}} \quad \text{as} \quad n \longrightarrow \infty$$

where C_1, C_2 are positive constants (see [3], [4], [12]).

Similarly, taking $f_1(x) = rx + b_1, \ldots\ldots, f_N(x) = rx + b_N$ such that (*) holds i.e. $0<b_1< r + b_1 <b_2< r+ b_2< \cdots<r + b_{N-1}< b_N <r+b_N < 1$ and $\rho = (\frac{1}{N} ,\ldots\ldots,\frac{1}{N})$,

then $K(S)$ = a generalized Cantor set

and $\mu(S,\rho)$ = a generalized Cantor measure

In this case $s = \dfrac{\log \frac{1}{N}}{\log r}$, so we see that

$$C_1 \, n^{\frac{\log \frac{r}{N}}{\log r}} < -\lambda_n < C_2 \, n^{\frac{\log \frac{r}{N}}{\log r}} \quad \text{as} \quad n \longrightarrow \infty$$

where C_1 and C_2 are positive constants

Example (de Rham function [13] or Bernoulli trial for unfair coin)

If we take $N = 2$, $S_1(x) = \frac{x}{2}$, $S_2(x) = \frac{x+1}{2}$, $S = \{S_1, S_2\}$,

$\rho = (p, q)$ ($p+q = 1$, $p > 0$,$q > 0$, $p \neq q$)

then $K(S) = [0, 1]$

and $\mu(S,\rho)$ = the de Rham measure (a probability measure corresponding to the de Rham function F i.e.

$$F(x) = P\left(\omega \mid \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_n(\omega)}{2^n} \le x\right)$$ where X_n : (0, 1) valued i i.d random variables such that $P(X_n = 1) = p$, $P(X_n = 0) = q$

In this case, if α is the unique number such that $(\frac{p}{2})^{\alpha}+(\frac{q}{2})^{\alpha}= 1$

then, $s = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$ and $C_1 n^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} < -\lambda_n < C_2 n^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$ as $n \longrightarrow \infty$

for some positive constants C_1 and C_2 .

In the rest of this section, we consider the following problem as a supplement to our previous paper [3] : We want to estimate the spectral dimension of dm by other fractional dimensions from upper and lower sides. First, we consider a lower estimate. In the de Rham measure case, we obtained that ([3])

(3.2) $s \ge -p \log_2 p - q \log_2 q$ = the entropy of $B(p,q)$

where $B(p,q)$ is the (p,q)- Bernoulli shift. We can prove that (3.2) holds in a more general situation.

Proposition 3.2.

Let X_i $(i=1,2,\ldots)$ *be a discrete time Markov chain with a finite number of states* $0,1,\ldots,M-1$ *and consider the random variable* $X = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i M^{-i}$ *with distribution* F :

$F([0,x]) = P(X \le x)$. *Then, it holds that*

the entropy of F $\le$ *the spectral dimension of* F .

Proof.

As a version of Shannon-McMillan theorem, J.R.Kinney [8] showed the following : There exists a set $E \subset [0.1]$ such that

(1) $F(E) = 1$ (2) the Haussdorff dimension of $E = \alpha$

(3) If $x \in E$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, then

$$(3.3) \qquad \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{F(x-h,\ x+h)}{h^{\alpha-\varepsilon}} = 0 \ , \qquad \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{F(x-h,\ x+h)}{h^{\alpha+\varepsilon}} = +\infty$$

where α is the entropy of F ($= -\Sigma p_i p_{ij} \log p_{ij}$), p_{ij} the transition probability and p_i the stationary probability.

When $x \in E$, consider

$m_+^x(\varepsilon) = F([x,\ x+\varepsilon))$, $\quad m_-^x(\varepsilon) = F((x-\varepsilon,\ x))$ and take

corresponding characterestic functions $h_+^x(\lambda)$, $h_-^x(\lambda)$ respectively in Krein's correspondence. Then, applying (2.2),

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\ U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \le h_+^x(\lambda) \le 2\ U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \\ \\ \frac{1}{2}\ U_-^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \le h_-^x(\lambda) \le 2\ U_-^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$(3.5) \qquad U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) m_+^x\left(U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\right) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad U_-^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) m_-^x\left(U_-^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\right) = 1 \ .$$

By (3.3) and (3.5) , we have for every positive δ ,

$$0 = \lim_{\lambda\to\infty} \frac{m_+^x\left(U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\right)}{U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{\alpha-\delta}}$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda\to\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda\, U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{1+\alpha-\delta}} \quad .$$

Then,

$$(3.6) \qquad \lim_{\lambda\to\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha-\delta}}\, U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)} = 0 \quad .$$

In the same way, we have

$$(3.7) \qquad \lim_{\lambda\to\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha-\delta}}\, U_-^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)} = 0$$

Let $g_\lambda(x,x)$ be the Green kernel of $\frac{d}{dF}\frac{d}{dx}$ with suitable boundary conditions, i.e. $g_\lambda(x, y) = \int_0^\infty p(t,x,y)\, dt$ where $p(t,x,y)$ is the transition probability density with respect to F of the corresponding diffusion. Then, it is well known that

$$(3.8) \qquad g_\lambda(x,x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_+^x(\lambda)} + \frac{1}{h_-^x(\lambda)}} \quad .$$

By (3.4) and (3.7), we see that

$$(3.9) \qquad \int_E g_\lambda(x,x)dF(x) \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_E \frac{1}{\frac{1}{U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)} + \frac{1}{U_-^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)}}\, dF(x) \quad .$$

Seeing (3.6), (3.7) and (3.9) , we have for every positive δ ,

$$\lim_{\lambda\to\infty} \lambda^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha-\delta}} \int_E g_\lambda(x,x)dF(x) \geq \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\lambda\to\infty} \lambda^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha-\delta}} \int_E \frac{1}{\frac{1}{U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)}+\frac{1}{U_-^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)}} dF(x)$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \int_E \lim_{\lambda\to\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha-\delta}} U_+^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)}+\frac{1}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha-\delta}} U_-^x\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)}} dF(x)$$

$$= +\infty .$$

On the other hand, the definition of the spectral dimension d and Tauberian theorem show that

$$(3.11) \qquad -\frac{1}{1+d} = \lim_{\lambda\to\infty} \frac{1}{\log \lambda} \log \int_E g_\lambda(x,x)dF(x) .$$

Then (3.10) and (3.11) imply that for every positive δ ,

$$\frac{1}{1+\alpha-\delta} - \frac{1}{1+d} \geq 0 .$$

So we have $d \geq \alpha - \delta$ for every positive δ .

Thus the proof of this proposition is complete. *Q.E.D.*

Next, we consider an upper estimate.

Let K be a compact metric space. We denote by $\bar{h}(K)$ the upper Kolmogoroff dimension of K i.e.

$$\bar{h}(K) = \overline{\lim_{\varepsilon\downarrow 0}} \frac{\log N_\varepsilon}{\log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} .$$

where N_ε = the infimum of the number of ε-cover of K

Proposition 3.3.

We take $dm = d\mu(S, \rho)$ *as in Theorem* 3.1 *Then it holds that the spectral dimension of* $dm \leq \bar{h}(K(S))$.

Proof.

By (3.8) and Kac's inequality, we have for every positive ε ,

$$g_\lambda(x,x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_+^x(\lambda)} + \frac{1}{h_-^x(\lambda)}} \leq \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\lambda\, m[x,\ x+\varepsilon)}} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\lambda\, m[x-\varepsilon,\ x)}}}$$

$$\leq 2\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\lambda\, m(x-\varepsilon,\ x+\varepsilon)}$$

Then we have that

$$\int_0^1 g_\lambda(x,x)dm(x) \leq 2\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\lambda}\int_0^1 \frac{dm(x)}{m(x-\varepsilon,\ x+\varepsilon)} .$$

Define $\alpha(m) = \overline{\lim_{\varepsilon\downarrow 0}} \frac{1}{\log\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \log \int_0^1 \frac{dm(x)}{m(x-\varepsilon,\ x+\varepsilon)}$.

For every positve δ , there exists ε_0 such that

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dm(x)}{m(x-\varepsilon,\ x+\varepsilon)} \le \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)^{\alpha(m)+\delta} \quad \text{for all} \quad 0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0 .$$

Then,
$$\int_0^1 g_\lambda(x,x)dm(x) \le 2\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\lambda}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)^{\alpha(m)+\delta} .$$

Taking $\frac{1}{\lambda} = 2\,\varepsilon^{1+\alpha(m)+\delta}$,

$$\int_0^1 g_\lambda(x,x)dm(x) \le 4\left(\frac{1}{2\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha(m)+\delta}} .$$

Then,
$$\varlimsup_{\lambda\to\infty} \frac{1}{\log\lambda} \log \int_0^1 g_\lambda(x,x)dm(x) \le -\frac{1}{1+\alpha(m)+\delta} .$$

Since δ is aribitrary positive, it holds that

$$(3.12) \qquad -\frac{1}{1+d} \le -\frac{1}{1+\alpha(m)} \quad \text{i.e.} \quad d \le \alpha(m)$$

where d is the spectral dimension of dm .

On the other hand, we take U_i ($i=1,\ldots,N$) as a $\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ - cover of $K(S)$.

Then we have that

$$\int_K \frac{dm(x)}{m(x-\varepsilon,\ x+\varepsilon)} \le \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{U_i} \frac{dm(x)}{m(x-\varepsilon,\ x+\varepsilon)}$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{U_i} \frac{dm(x)}{m(U_i)} = N$$

because $x \in U_i$ implies $U_i \subset (x-\varepsilon, x+\varepsilon)$.

Then $$\alpha(m) = \overline{\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0}} \frac{1}{\log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \log \int_K \frac{dm(x)}{m(x-\varepsilon, x+\varepsilon)}$$

$$\leq \overline{\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0}} \frac{\text{the infimum of the number of } \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \text{ - cover of } K}{\log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$= \bar{h}(K) .$$

Therefore, combining this with (3.12) , we have the assertion.

Q.E.D.

Remark

In the Cantor measure case, $\alpha = d = s = \bar{h}$.

But, in the de Rham measure case, $\alpha < d = s < \bar{h}$.

§4. Asymptotic estimates of transition probability densities

In this section, we discuss some asymptotic estimates of tansition densities. First, using Kac's inequality, we prepare some basic lemmas.

Take positive numbers a, b. Let $dm(x)$ be a bounded measure on $(-a,b)$ and let L be $\frac{d}{dm(x)}\frac{d}{dx}$. We denote by $\bar{E}^{\alpha}_{x}(\ )$ the expectation with respect to the L-generalized diffusion processes on $[0, b)$ starting from x ($0 \le x < b$) with boundary conditions

$f(0) \cos \alpha - f'(0) \sin \alpha = 0$ for some $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and $f(b) = 0$

We also denote by $E^{\alpha'}_{x}(\ )$ the expectation with respect to the L-generalized diffusion processes on $(-a, b)$ starting from x ($-a \le x < b$) with boundary conditions $f(-a) \cos \alpha' - f'(-a) \sin \alpha' = 0$ for some $\alpha' \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and $f(b) = 0$.

Lemma 4.1.

Let $\tau_c = \inf (t>0 \mid X_t = c)$ *for* $0 < c < b$.

Then

$$\frac{1}{1 + \cot \alpha \left(b + \frac{1}{\lambda m([0,\ b)} \right)} \le \frac{\bar{E}^{\alpha}_{0}\, e^{-\tau_c}}{E^{\alpha'}_{0} e^{-\tau_c}} \tag{4.1}$$

$$\leq \; 1 + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{m((-a,0)}{m([0,\; b)} + \frac{1}{\lambda a m([0,\; b)} + \lambda m((-a,0)$$

for every positive λ .

Proof.

First, we prove the first inequality of (4.1) .

Let $\quad m_1(x) = m_1([0,\; x)) \quad$ for $\; x < b$

$\quad\quad m_2(x) = m_2((-x,\; 0) \quad$ for $\; x < a$

and h_1 , h_2 be the corresponding characterestic functions respectively.

Let $\quad \varphi_i(x) = 1 + \int_0^x (x-y)\; \varphi_i(y)\; dm_i(y)$

$$\psi_i(x) = x + \int_0^x (x-y)\; \psi_i(y)\; dm_i(y)$$

and $\quad \varphi(x,\; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x,\; \lambda) & \text{for } \; 0 \leq x < b \\ \varphi_2(-x,\; \lambda) & \text{for } -a < x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\psi(x,\; \lambda) \;=\; \begin{cases} \psi_1(\; x,\; \lambda) & \text{for } \; 0 \leq x < b \\ -\; \psi_2(-x,\; \lambda) & \text{for } -a < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Then it is well known (see [6])that, there exists some constants

C_1 , C_2 such that

$$E_x^{\alpha'} e^{-\lambda\tau_c} = \frac{C_1\varphi(x,\lambda) + C_2\psi(x,\lambda)}{C_1\varphi(c,\lambda) + C_2\psi(c,\lambda)} \qquad \text{for } x < c .$$

Considering the boundary condition at $-a$, we have

$$0 = (C_1\varphi(-a,\lambda) + C_2\psi(-a,\lambda))\cos\alpha' - (C_1\varphi'(-a,\lambda) + C_2\psi'(-a,\lambda))\sin\alpha'$$

$$= (C_1\varphi_2(a,\lambda) - C_2\psi(a,\lambda))\cos\alpha' - (-C_1\varphi_2'(a,\lambda) + C_2\psi_2'(a,\lambda))\sin\alpha'$$

Then $$\frac{C_2}{C_1} = \frac{\varphi_2(a,\lambda)\cos\alpha' + \varphi_2'(a,\lambda)\sin\alpha'}{\psi_2(a,\lambda)\cos\alpha' + \psi_2'(a,\lambda)\sin\alpha'}$$

So we have that

$$(4.2)\quad E_0^{\alpha'} e^{-\lambda\tau_c} = \frac{1}{\varphi_1(c,\lambda) + \dfrac{\varphi_2(a,\lambda)\cos\alpha' + \varphi_2'(a,\lambda)\sin\alpha'}{\psi_2(a,\lambda)\cos\alpha' + \psi_2'(a,\lambda)\sin\alpha'}\cdot\psi_1(c,\lambda)}$$

$$(4.3)\quad \overline{E}_0^{\alpha} e^{-\lambda\tau_c} = \frac{1}{\varphi_1(c,\lambda) + \cot\alpha\,\psi_1(c,\lambda)}$$

By (4.2), (4.3) and Kac's inequality, we obtain that

$$\frac{\overline{E}_0^{\alpha} e^{-\lambda\tau_c}}{E_0^{\alpha'} e^{-\lambda\tau_c}} = \frac{\varphi_1(c,\lambda) + \dfrac{\varphi_2(a,\lambda)\cos\alpha' + \varphi_2'(a,\lambda)\sin\alpha'}{\psi_2(a,\lambda)\cos\alpha' + \psi_2'(a,\lambda)\sin\alpha'}\cdot\psi_1(c,\lambda)}{\varphi_1(c\ \lambda) + \cot\alpha\,\psi_1(c,\lambda)}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{1 + \cot\alpha\,\dfrac{\psi_1(c,\lambda)}{\varphi_1(c,\lambda)}}$$

The proof of the first inequality of (4.1) is complete.

In the same way, we have

$$E_0^0 \, e^{-\lambda\tau_c} = \frac{1}{\varphi_1(c, \lambda) + \frac{1}{h_2(\lambda)} \psi_1(c, \lambda)}$$

and $$\bar{E}_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, e^{-\lambda\tau_c} = \frac{1}{\varphi_1(c, \lambda)} \; .$$

Then $$\frac{\bar{E}_0^{\alpha} \, e^{-\lambda\tau_c}}{E_0^{\alpha} \, e^{-\lambda\tau_c}} \le \frac{\bar{E}_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, e^{-\lambda\tau_c}}{E_0^{0} \, e^{-\lambda\tau_c}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{h_2(\lambda)} \frac{\psi_1(c, \lambda)}{\varphi_1(c, \lambda)}$$

$$\le 1 + \frac{1}{h_2(\lambda)} h_1(\lambda) \; .$$

Applying Kac's inequality (2.1) again we obtain the second inequality of (4.1). *Q.E.D.*

We also need the following :

Lemma 4.2.

If $m([0, b)) = 0$,

then $\quad 1 \geq E_0^{\alpha} e^{-\lambda\tau_c} \geq \dfrac{1}{1 + \lambda b m((-a,0)) + \frac{b}{a}} \quad$ for $\quad 0 \leq c < b$

Proof.

The first inequality is trivial. As for the second,

$$E_0^{\alpha} e^{-\lambda\tau_c} \geq E_0^{0} e^{-\lambda\tau_c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varphi_1(c, \lambda) + \frac{1}{h_2(\lambda)}\psi_1(c, \lambda)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{c}{h_2(\lambda)}} \geq \frac{1}{1 + \frac{b}{h_2(\lambda)}} .$$

By Kac's inequality (2.1) we obtain our lemma.

Take $m = \mu(S,\rho)$ where $S = (S_1,\dots,S_N)$, $\rho = (\rho_1, \quad ,\rho_N)$ such that $S_i(x) = r_i x + c_i$, $-1 < r_i < 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq N$ Putting $S_i([0, 1]) = [a_i, b_i]$, we assume $0 \leq a_1 \leq b_1 \leq \cdots \leq a_N \leq b_N \leq 1$. Let us consider $L = \frac{d}{dm(x)}\frac{d}{dx}$ - generalized diffusion process X_t on $[0, 1]$ with boundary conditions

$f(0) \cos\alpha - f'(0) \sin\alpha = 0$ and $f(1) \cos\beta + f'(1) \sin\beta = 0$ for $0 < \alpha , \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Let $p(t,x,y)$ be the transition probability density of X_t with respect to dm

Theorem 4.3.

Take x, y *such that* $0 < x < y < 1$ *and* $m([x,y]) > 0$.
Then, there exists positive constants $C_{4.1}$, $C_{4.2}$ *which depend on* x, y *such that*

$$C_{4.1}\ t^{-s} \leq -\log p(t,x,y) \leq C_{4.2}\ t^{-s} \quad \text{as} \quad t \downarrow 0 \ .$$

Proof.

We denote by $E_p^{(q,\alpha)}$ the expectation with respect to X_t on $[q, 1)$ starting from p $(q \leq p < 1)$ with boundary conditions at q

$$f(q) \cos\alpha - f'(q) \sin\alpha = 0 \quad \text{for } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad f(1) = 0 \quad \text{at } 1 \ .$$

By the strong Markov property,

$$(4.6) \quad E_0^{(0,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_c} = E_0^{(0,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_{a_1}}\ E_{a_1}^{(0,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_{b_1}} E_{b_1}^{(0,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_{a_2}} \cdots$$

$$\cdots\cdots\cdots\ E_{a_N}^{(0,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_{b_N}}\ E_{b_N}^{(0,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_1}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{N} E_{a_i}^{(a_i,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_{b_i}}\ E_0^{(0,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_{a_1}}\ E_{b_N}^{(0,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_1} \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} E_{b_i}^{(0,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_{a_{i+1}}}$$

$$\times \prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{E_{a_i}^{(0\ ,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_{b_i}}}{E_{a_i}^{(a_i,\alpha)}\ e^{-\lambda\tau_{b_i}}}$$

Here we note that

$$\text{the topological support of } dm \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} S_i([0, 1])$$

$$= \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} [a_i, b_i]$$

i.e. (4.7) $m((b_i, a_{i+1})) = 0$ for $1 \le i \le N-1$ and

$m([0, a_1)) = m((b_N, 1]) = 0$.

Combining (4.6) and (4.7) with Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 4.2, we deduce that there exists nonnegative constants D_i, E_i, F_i, G_i, H_i, I_i, J_i $(1 \le i \le N)$ such that, for all $\lambda > 0$,

$$(4.8) \qquad \prod_{i=1}^{N} \left(I_i + \frac{J_i}{\lambda}\right) \prod_{i=1}^{N} E_{a_i}^{(a_i,\alpha)} e^{-\lambda\tau_{b_i}} \ge E_0^{(0,\alpha)} e^{-\lambda\tau_1}$$

$$\ge \prod_{i=1}^{N} E_{a_i}^{(a_i,\alpha)} e^{-\lambda\tau_{b_i}} \prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{D_i + \lambda E_i + \frac{F_i}{\lambda}} \prod_{i=1}^{N+1} \frac{1}{G_i + \lambda H_i}$$

Put $f(\lambda) = E_0^{(0,\alpha)} e^{-\lambda\tau_1}$, $f_1(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} \left(I_i + \frac{J_i}{\lambda}\right)$ and

$$f_2(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{D_i + \lambda E_i + \frac{F_i}{\lambda}} \prod_{i=1}^{N+1} \frac{1}{G_i + \lambda H_i} \quad .$$

Noting the self-similarity of dm and that $[a_i, b_i] = S_i[0, 1]$, we can conclude from (4.8) that

$$f_2(\lambda)\prod_{i=1}^{N} f(\rho_i r_i\lambda) \leq f(\lambda) \leq f_1(\lambda)\prod_{i=1}^{N} f(\rho_i r_i\lambda) .$$

Setting $g(\lambda) = -\log f(\lambda)$, $g_1(\lambda) = -\log f_1(\lambda)$, $g_2(\lambda) = -\log f_2(\lambda)$, we obtain that

$$(4.9) \qquad g_2(\lambda) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} g(\rho_i r_i\lambda) \geq g(\lambda) \geq g_1(\lambda) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} g(\rho_i r_i\lambda)$$

Take the unique number u $(0 < u < \frac{1}{2})$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} (\rho_i r_i)^u = 1 .$$

Then clearly, $\sum_{i=1}^{N} (\rho_i r_i)^{\frac{u}{2}} > 1$ and noting the form of $f_1(\lambda)$ and $f_2(\lambda)$, we can easily deduce that

$$(4.10) \qquad \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (\rho_i r_i)^{\frac{u}{2}} - 1\right)\lambda^{\frac{u}{2}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} g(\rho_i r_i\lambda) \geq g(\lambda)$$

$$\geq -K_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} g(\rho_i r_i\lambda)$$

for all $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$ where K_1 and λ_0 (>1) are suitably chosen positive constants.

Putting $k(\lambda) = \dfrac{g(\lambda)}{\lambda^u}$, we set

$$C_{4.3} = \min_{\lambda \in [\min_{1\le i\le N} \rho_i r_i \ ,\ 1]} k(\lambda) \quad ,$$

$$C_{4.4} = \max_{\lambda \in [\min_{1\le i\le N} \rho_i r_i \ ,\ 1]} \left(k(\lambda) + \lambda^{-\frac{u}{2}} \right)$$

From the first inequality of (4.10),

$$k(\lambda) = \frac{g(\lambda)}{\lambda^u} \le \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\rho_i r_i)^u\, k(\rho_i r_i \lambda) + \Big(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (\rho_i r_i)^{\frac{u}{2}} - 1 \Big) \lambda^{-\frac{u}{2}} .$$

Let $k_1(\lambda) = k(\lambda) + \lambda^{-\frac{u}{2}}$. Then, for all $\lambda \ge \lambda_0$ (>1),

$$(4.11) \qquad k_1(\lambda) \le \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\rho_i r_i)^u\, k_1(\rho_i r_i \lambda) \le \max_{1\le i\le N} k_1(\rho_i r_i \lambda) .$$

Applying (4.11) successively,

$$k(\lambda) \le k(\rho_{i_1} r_{i_1} \cdots\cdots\cdots \rho_{i_M} r_{i_M})$$

for some $i_1 ,\ldots\ldots, i_M \in \{1,\ldots,N\}$ such that

$$\min_{1\le i\le N} \rho_i r_i \le \rho_{i_1} r_{i_1} \cdots\cdots\cdots \rho_{i_M} r_{i_M} \lambda \le 1 .$$

This proves $k_1(\lambda) \le C_{4.4}$ for all $\lambda \ge \lambda_0$.

Similarly, we can prove that

$$k(\lambda) \ge C_{4.3} \quad \text{for all } \lambda \ge \lambda_0 .$$

Therefore, we obtain the following estimate

$$(4.12) \qquad C_{4.3}\,\lambda^{u} \le -\log E_0^{(0,\alpha)}\, e^{-\lambda\tau_1} \le C_{4.4}\,\lambda^{u} \quad \text{for all } \lambda \ge \lambda_0$$

where $C_{4.5}$ is another positive constant.

Seeing the condition $m([x,y]) > 0$,

there exists i $(1 \le i \le N)$ such that $x<a_i<y<b_i$ or $a_i<x<b_i<y$ holds.

In the case that $x<a_i<y<b_i$, there exists n_1 such that

$$\underbrace{S_1 \circ \cdots\cdots \circ S_1}_{n_1 \text{ times}} \circ S_i[0,\ 1] \subset [x,\ y]\ .$$

In the case that $a_i<x<b_i<y$, there exists n_2 such that

$$\underbrace{S_N \circ \cdots\cdots \circ S_N}_{n_2 \text{ times}} \circ S_i[0,\ 1] \subset [x,\ y]\ .$$

In both cases, there exist some $S_{i_1}, \ldots\ldots, S_{i_m}$ such that

$$(4.13) \qquad S_{i_1} \circ \cdots\cdots \circ S_{i_m}([0,\ 1]) \subset [x,\ y] \subset [0,\ 1]\ .$$

Combining (4.12) and (4.13) with Lemma 4.1 , we deduce that

$$C_{4.6}\,\lambda^{u} \le -\log E_x^{(0,\alpha)}\, e^{-\lambda\,\tau_y} \le C_{4.4}\lambda^{u} \quad \text{for all } \lambda \ge \lambda_0$$

where $C_{4.6}$ is another positive constant.

Using de Brujin's exponential Tauberian theorem (see[2]),

there exist some positive constants $C_{4.1}$ and $C_{4.2}$ such that

$$C_{4.1}\, t^{-\frac{u}{1-u}} \le -\log P_x[\,\tau_y \le t\,] \le C_{4.2}\, t^{-\frac{u}{1-u}}$$

for all small $t > 0$ i.e. because of the definition of s,

$$C_{4.1} t^{-s} \le -\log P_x[\,\tau_y \le t\,] \le C_{4.2}\, t^{-s} \quad \text{for all small } t>0.$$

Noting that $p(t,x,y) = \int_0^t p(t-s,y,y)\, P_x(\,\tau_y \in ds\,)$ and

$A := \min\limits_{0 \le s \le t} p(t-s,y,y) > 0$, we see that $p(t,x,y) \ge A\, P_x[\,\tau_y \le t\,]$,

and hence

$$\overline{\lim_{t \downarrow 0}}\ -t^s \log p(t,x,y) \le \overline{\lim_{t \downarrow 0}}\ -t^s \log P_x[\,\tau_y \le t\,] \le C_{4.2}$$

On the other hand, taking $c \in K(S)$ $(x<c<y)$, then

$M := \max\limits_{0 \le s \le t} p(t-s,c,y) < +\infty$.

Hence, $$p(t,x,y) = \int_0^t p(t-s,c,y)\, P_x(\,\tau_c \in ds\,) \le M\, P_x[\,\tau_c \le t\,],$$

i.e. $$\underline{\lim_{t \downarrow 0}}\ -t^s \log p(t,x,y) \ge \underline{\lim_{t \downarrow 0}}\ -t^s \log P_x[\,\tau_c \le t\,] \ge C_{4.1}$$

This completes the proof . *Q.E.D.*

If we assume some additional conditions on S and ρ, we can obtain a better estimate about $p(t,x,y)$: It seems an interesting generalization of S.Watanabe's estimate stated in §1 because of the appearance of the term like a singular Riemannian metric $\hat{P}(x, y)$.

We start with some analysis lemma.

Lemma 4.4.

Let T *be a bounded continuous function from* $(0, +\infty)$ *to* $(0, +\infty)$ *satisfying the following functional equation :*

$$T(\lambda) = p_1 T(q_1 \lambda) + \cdots\cdots + p_n T(q_n \lambda)$$

where $p_i > 0$, $q_i > 0$ *such that* $p_1 + \cdots + p_n = 1$ *and there exists* i *and* j *such that* $\dfrac{\log q_j}{\log q_i} \notin \mathbf{Q}$.

Then T *is a constant function.*

Proof.

Putting $U(\lambda) = T(e^{\lambda})$ $(\lambda \in \mathbf{R})$, we have

(4.14) $U(\lambda) = p_1 U(\log q_1 + \lambda) + \cdots\cdots + p_n U(\log q_n + \lambda)$.

Applying the Fourier transform to (4.14) for a slowly increasing distribution $U(\lambda)$, we obtain that

$$\hat{U}(t) = p_1 e^{it\log q_1} \hat{U}(t) + \cdots\cdots + p_n e^{it\log q_n} \hat{U}(t)$$

where $\hat{U}(t) = \int_{\mathbf{R}} e^{it\lambda} U(\lambda) d\lambda$.

Then $1 = p_1 \cos(t\log q_1) + \cdots\cdots + p_n \cos(t\log q_n)$ on the support of $\hat{U}(t)$. combining this with the condition on p_i , we have that $\cos(t\log q_1) = \cdots\cdots \cdot \cdots = \cos(t\log q_n) = 1$ on the support of $\hat{U}(t)$. By the assumption on q_i , we can deduce that the support of $\hat{U}(t) = \{ 0 \}$

Since U is bounded, $U(\lambda)$ must be a constant function. *Q.E.D.*

Theorem 4.5.

Assume that there exist $\rho_i r_i$ *and* $\rho_j r_j$ *such that* $\dfrac{\log \rho_i r_i}{\log \rho_j r_j} \notin \mathbf{Q}$. *Then, if we take* x *and* y *as in Theorem* 4.3 , *we have that*

$$-\lim_{t\downarrow 0} t^{s} L(t) \log p(t,x,y) = (\hat{P}([x, y]))^{1+s}$$

where $L(t)$ *is a positive bounded slowly varying function and* $\hat{P}$ *is the* $\{ S, \rho' \}$ *- self-similar measure with*

$$\rho' = ((\rho_1 r_1)^{\frac{s}{1+s}}, \ldots\ldots , (\rho_N r_N)^{\frac{s}{1+s}}) .$$

Proof.

Let $g(\lambda)$ be defined as in the proof of Theorem 4 3 .

Putting $G_c(\lambda) = \dfrac{g(c\lambda)}{g(c)}$ for positive number c ($c > c_0$ where c_0 is a positive constant) , $G_c(\lambda)$ is a positive continuous function.

Seeing the proof of Theorem 4.3 , we can easily conclude there exists a positive constant $C_{4.7}$ such that

$$| G_c(\lambda)| \le \frac{C_{4.4}\, c^{\alpha}\, \lambda^{\alpha}}{C_{4.3}\, c^{\alpha}} \le C_{4.7} \quad \text{for all } \lambda \in I \text{ for any}$$

bounded closed interval I . Then applying Helly's theorem, there exists c_n ($c_n \uparrow +\infty$) such that $G_{c_n}(\lambda)$ converges to an increasing function $G(\lambda)$ at every continuity point of $G(\lambda)$.

From (4.9) and Theorem 4.3 , we can deduce that $G(\lambda)$ satisfies the following functional equation.

$$G(\lambda) = G(\rho_1 r_1 \lambda) + \cdots \cdot \cdot \cdots + G(\rho_n r_n \lambda)$$

that is,

$$\frac{G(\lambda)}{\lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}}} = (\rho_1 r_1)^{\frac{s}{1+s}} \frac{G(\rho_1 r_1 \lambda)}{(\rho_1 r_1)^{\frac{s}{1+s}} \lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}}} + \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$$

$$\cdots\cdots + (\rho_N r_N)^{\frac{s}{1+s}} \frac{G(\rho_N r_N \lambda)}{(\rho_N r_N)^{\frac{s}{1+s}} \lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}}}$$

From Lemma 4.4 and $G(1) = 1$, we can conclude

$$G(\lambda) = \lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}} .$$

This shows that every limit point of $G_c(\lambda)$ ($c \to +\infty$) is the unique function $\lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}}$, that is ,

$$\lim_{c\to+\infty}\frac{g(c\lambda)}{g(c)} = \lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}}.$$

Then we see that $g(\lambda)= \lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}}L(\lambda)$ where $L(\lambda)$ is a positive bounded slowly varying function.

Consider $$\bar{E}(x) := \overline{\lim_{\lambda\to+\infty}}\frac{-\log E_0^{(0,\alpha)}\, e^{-\lambda\tau_x}}{-\log E_0^{(0,\alpha)}\, e^{-\lambda\,\tau_1}}$$

$$= \overline{\lim_{\lambda\to+\infty}}\frac{-\log E_0^{(0,\alpha)}\, e^{-\lambda\,\tau_x}}{\lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}}\, L(\lambda)}$$

If we take x $(a_1\le x\le b_1)$, we can deduce that by Lemma 4.1, Lemma 4.2 and the self-similarity of dm,

$$\bar{E}(x) = \overline{\lim_{\lambda\to+\infty}}\frac{-\log E_0^{(0,\alpha)} e^{-\rho_1 r_1\lambda\,\tau_{\frac{x-b_1}{r_1}}}}{\lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}}\, L(\lambda)}$$

$$= \overline{\lim_{\lambda\to+\infty}}\frac{-\log E_0^{(0,\alpha)}\, e^{-\rho_1 r_1\lambda\,\tau_{\frac{x-b_1}{r_1}}}}{(\rho_1 r_1\lambda)^{\frac{s}{1+s}}L(\rho_1 r_1\lambda)}\;\frac{(\rho_1 r_1\lambda)^{\frac{s}{1+s}}L(\rho_1 r_1\lambda)}{\lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}}\, L(\lambda)}$$

$$= (\rho_1 r_1)^{\frac{s}{1+s}}\;\bar{E}\left(\frac{x-b_1}{r_1}\right).$$

In the case of $a_i\le x\le b_i$, we have similarly a functional equation for $\bar{E}(x)$ and hence deduce that $\bar{E}(x)$ satisfies the functional equation corresponding to (S, ρ') - self-similar measure. Because of the uniqueness of the solution of such functional equation , $\overline{E}(x)$ coincides with $\hat{F}([0, x])$ where $\hat{F}$ is the (S, ρ')- self-similar measure. In the same manner,

$$\underline{E}(x) := \lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \frac{-\log E_0^{(0,\alpha)} e^{-\lambda\tau_x}}{-\log E_0^{(0,\alpha)} e^{-\lambda\tau_1}}$$ satisfies the same

functional equation. Therefore, we obtain that

$$\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \frac{-1}{L(\lambda)} \lambda^{-\frac{s}{1+s}} \log E_x^{(0,\alpha)} e^{-\lambda \tau_y} = \hat{F}([x, y])$$

By de Brujin's exponential Tauberian theorem (see [2]) ,

we have that $\lim_{t \downarrow 0} - t^s L^1(t) \log P_x[\tau_y \le t] = \hat{F}([x, y])^{1+s}$

where $L^1(t)$ is an another positive bounded slowly varying function. Then by the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 4.3 we complete the proof. *Q.E.D.*

Remark

In the case of de Rham measure, the condition of Theorem 4.5 is satisfied if $\frac{\log \frac{p}{2}}{\log \frac{q}{2}} \notin \mathbf{Q}$

Using the same method, we can also have a better estimate about an asymptotic order of eigenvalues of L .

For $0 \le \alpha, \beta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \le a < b \le 1$, consider the following eigenvalue problems of $L = \frac{d}{dm}\frac{d}{dx}$ on $[a, b]$:

$$\begin{aligned} &Lf = \lambda f \quad \text{in} \quad (a,b) \\ &f(a) \cos\alpha + \frac{d}{dx} f(a) \sin\alpha = 0 \\ &f(b) \cos\beta - \frac{d}{dx} f(b) \sin\beta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

We denote the number of eigenvalues not exceeding λ by

$N_{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, [a,b])$.

We put $N_{0,0} = \underline{N}$, $N_{\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}} = \bar{N}$.

Then the following are well known :

(1) $0 \le \bar{N}(\lambda, [a,b]) - \underline{N}(\lambda , [a,b]) \le 2$.

(2) $\underline{N}(\lambda, [a,b]) \le N_{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, [a,b]) \le \bar{N}(\lambda, [a,b])$

(3) For $a < c < b$,

$$\bar{N}(\lambda, [a,b]) \le \bar{N}(\lambda, [a,c]) + \bar{N}(\lambda, [c,b])$$

$$\underline{N}(\lambda, [a,b]) \ge \underline{N}(\lambda, [a,c]) + \underline{N}(\lambda, [c,b]) .$$

Corollary 4.6

Let $S = (S_1,\ldots,S_N)$ *and* $\rho = (\rho_1,\ldots,\rho_N)$ *satisfying that*

$S_i[0, 1] \cap S_j[0, 1]$ = {*one point*} *or* ϕ *for* $i \neq j$ *and we assume*

that there exist $\rho_i r_i$ *and* $\rho_j r_j$ *such that* $\dfrac{\log \rho_i r_i}{\log \rho_j r_j} \notin \mathbf{Q}$

Consider the eigenvalue problem (3.1) *and let* $\{ \lambda_n \}$ *be*

eigenvalues such that $0 \geq \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3, \ \ldots\ldots$.

Then $-\lambda_n = n^{\frac{1+s}{s}} a_n$ *where* s *is the similarity dimension of*

$m = \mu(S, \rho)$ *and* a_n *is a positive bounded slowly varying sequence.*

Proof.

Noting the self-similarity of dm and that

the topological support of $dm \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} S_i([0, 1]) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} [a_i, b_i]$,

$$\overline{N}(\lambda, [0,1]) \leq \overline{N}(\lambda, [a_1,b_1]) + \cdots\cdots + \overline{N}(\lambda, [a_N,b_N])$$

$$= \overline{N}(\rho_1 r_1 \lambda, [0,1]) + \cdots\cdots + \overline{N}(\rho_N r_N \lambda, [0,1])$$

$$\underline{N}(\lambda, [a,b]) \geq \underline{N}(\rho_1 r_1 \lambda, [0,1]) + \cdots\cdots + \underline{N}(\rho_N r_N \lambda, [0,1])$$

Putting $N(\lambda) = N_{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, [0,1])$, these show that

$$C_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} N(\rho_1 r_1 \lambda) \leq N(\lambda) \leq C_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} N(\rho_i r_i \lambda)$$

where C_1 and C_2 are some constants.

Replacing $\frac{g(c\lambda)}{g(c)}$ by $\frac{N(c\lambda)}{N(c)}$ in the proof of Theorem 4.5 , we can deduce that $N(\lambda) = \lambda^{\frac{s}{1+s}} L(\lambda)$ where $L(\lambda)$ is a positive bounded slowly varying function Hence we can conclude that $-\lambda_n = n^{\frac{1+s}{s}} a_n$ where a_n is a positive bounded slowly varying sequence. *Q.E.D.*

As an application of our theorem, we can make some following remarks. Let $dm(x)$ be the de Rham measure. Let us consider $\frac{d}{dm(x)} \frac{d}{dx}$ - diffusion processes X_t with suitable boundary conditions at 0 and 1. Let $g_\lambda(x, y)$ be the Green kernel:

$g_\lambda(x, y) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t}\, p(t,x,y)\, dt$ Theorem 3 1 tells us that there exist some positive constants $C_{4.8}$ and $C_{4.9}$ such that

$$C_{4.8}\, \lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+s}} \leq \int_0^1 g_\lambda(x,x)\, dm(x) \leq C_{4.9}\, \lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+s}} \tag{4.15}$$

where s is the similarity dimension of $dm(x)$ i.e. the number s satisfies that

$$\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^{\frac{s}{1+s}} + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^{\frac{s}{1+s}} = 1 .$$

Although there exists an estimate like (4.15) , we can prove that at every binary rational point x (i.e. there exists a natural number N such that $x = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{x_i}{2^i}$ $x_i = 0$ or 1), the asymptotic order of $g_\lambda(x,x)$ is different from $-\frac{1}{1+s}$.

Proposition 4.7.

For every binary rational x , *there exist some positive constants* $C_{4.10}$, $C_{4.11}$ *such that*

$$C_{4.10}\ \lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \le g_\lambda(x,x) \le C_{4.11}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+\alpha}}$$

where $\alpha = \min\left(\log_2 \frac{1}{p} , \log_2 \frac{1}{q} \right)$.

Proof.

Let us assume $p > q$ and we put $\alpha_+ = \log_2 \frac{1}{p}$, $\alpha_- = \log_2 \frac{1}{q}$.

Without loss of generality, we may take $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

Considering $m_+(\varepsilon) = m([\frac{1}{2} , \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon))$ and $m_-(\varepsilon) = m((\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon, \frac{1}{2}])$, we take $h_+(\lambda)$ and $h_-(\lambda)$ which are characterestic functions to m_+ , m_- respectively in Krein's correspondence. By (3.8) ,

$$g_\lambda\left(\frac{1}{2} , \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\dfrac{1}{h_+(\lambda)} + \dfrac{1}{h_-(\lambda)}} \tag{4.16}$$

On the other hand, by the definition of de Rham measure, we see that

$$q\,\varepsilon^{-\frac{\log q}{\log 2}} \le m_+(\varepsilon) \le \varepsilon^{-\frac{\log q}{\log 2}}.$$

$$p\,\varepsilon^{-\frac{\log p}{\log 2}} \le m_-(\varepsilon) \le \varepsilon^{-\frac{\log p}{\log 2}}$$

Since $c\,\lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+\alpha}}$ is the characterestic function corresponding to $dm(x) = d(x^{\alpha})$ $(0 < \alpha < +\infty)$, we see that from the comparison theorem in §2, there exist some positive constants $C_{4.12}$, $C_{4.13}$, $C_{4.14}$, $C_{4.15}$ such that

$$C_{4.12}\,\lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+\alpha_+}} \le h_+(\lambda) \le C_{4.13}\,\lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+\alpha_+}} \tag{4.17}$$

$$C_{4.14}\,\lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+\alpha_-}} \le h_-(\lambda) \le C_{4.15}\,\lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+\alpha_-}} \tag{4.18}$$

So, (4.16), (4.17) and (4.18) completes the proof. *Q.E.D.*

Barlow and Perkins [1] proved that there exists some positive constants $C_{4.16}$, $C_{4.17}$, $C_{4.18}$ and $C_{4.19}$ such that

$$C_{4.16}\, t^{-\frac{d_s}{2}} \exp\left(- C_{4.17} \frac{|x-y|^{\frac{d_w}{d_w-1}}}{t^{\frac{1}{d_w-1}}} \right) \le p(t,x,y)$$

$$\le \quad C_{4.18}\, t^{-\frac{d_s}{2}} \exp\left(- C_{4.19} \frac{|x-y|^{\frac{d_w}{d_w-1}}}{t^{\frac{1}{d_w-1}}} \right)$$

where $p(t,x,y)$ is the transition probability density of the Brownian motion on the Sierpinskii Gasket and $d_s = \frac{\log 9}{\log 5}$, $d_w = \frac{\log 5}{\log 2}$. We can show that any diffusion corresponding to a de Rham measure with some boundary conditions does not satisfy an estimate of this type. Namely, we have :

Proposition 4.8.

Let $p(t,x,y)$ *be the transition probability density of the de Rham diffusion process (i.e.* $\frac{d}{dm(x)}\frac{d}{dx}$ *- diffusion process with* dm = *the de Rham measure*$(0<p<1,\ p\neq\frac{1}{2})$ *with some boundary* conditions.) *Then,* $p(t,x,y)$ *can not have an estimate of the following type :* for every $t_0 > 0$, *there exist some positive constants* $C_{4.20}$, $C_{4.21}$, $C_{4.22}$ and $C_{4.23}$ such that for every $(x,y) \in [0,1]\times[0,1]$ and every $t \in (0, t_0)$,

$$(4.19) \qquad C_{4.20}\, t^{-\beta} \exp\left(- C_{4.21} \frac{\rho(x,y)^{\delta}}{t^{\gamma}} \right) \le p(t,x,y)$$

$$\le C_{4.22}\, t^{-\beta} \exp\left(- C_{4.23} \frac{\rho(x,y)^{\delta}}{t^{\gamma}} \right)$$

where β , γ , δ *are some positive constants and* $\rho(x,y)$ *is some metric on* $[0,1]$.

Proof.

Assume that (4.19) holds.

Then, substituting $x=y$ in (4.19) and integrating by $e^{-\lambda t}dt$

$$(4.20) \qquad C_{4.20}\, \lambda^{\beta-1} \le g_{\lambda}(x,x) \le C_{4.22}\, \lambda^{\beta-1} \qquad \text{for all } x .$$

Integrating this by dm , we have that

$$C_{4.20}\, \lambda^{\beta-1} \le \int_0^1 g_{\lambda}(x,x)\, dm(x) \le C_{4.22}\, \lambda^{\beta-1} .$$

Comparing this with Theorem 3.1 , we can conclude that

β must be equal to $\frac{s}{1+s}$.

On the other hand, if x is a binary rational, Proposition 4.7 shows that there exist some positive constants $C_{4.24}$ and $C_{4.25}$

(4.21) $$C_{4.24}\,\lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \le g_\lambda(x,x) \le C_{4.25}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{1+\alpha}}$$

where $\alpha = \max\left(\log_2 \frac{1}{p} , \log_2 \frac{1}{q} \right)$.

(4.20) and (4.21) lead a contradiction. *Q.E.D.*

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